David G. Dragich (admitted *Pro Hac Vice*)

OBJECTION OF INTERMET CORPORATION TO CURE AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO EXECUTORY CONTRACT TO BE ASSUMED OR ASSUMED AND ASSIGNED UNDER PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Intermet Corporation and its subsidiaries, including Columbus Foundry, L.P. d/b/a Intermet Columbus Foundry and Cast-Matic, LLC d/b/a Intermet Stevensville Plant, (collectively, "Intermet") hereby submit this Objection (the "Objection") to the Cure Amount With Respect to Executory Contract to be Assumed or Assumed and Assigned Under Plan of Reorganization (the "Cure Notice"). In support of its Objection, Intermet respectfully represents as follows:

BACKGROUND

1. On October 8 and 14, 2005 (the "Petition Dates"), Delphi Corporation ("Delphi") and certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates, debtors and debtors-in-possession in the above-captioned case (collectively, the "Debtors"), filed voluntary petitions in this Court for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1330, as then amended (the "Bankruptcy Code").

- 2. On December 10, 2007, the Debtors filed the First Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan"). On January 25, 2008, the Court entered an order confirming the Plan (the "Confirmation Order").
- 3. On January 29, 2008, the Debtors filed the Cure Notice with the Court. According to the Cure Notice, parties have 10 days to respond, or February 8, 2008. Accordingly, this Objection is timely filed.
- 4. Prior to the Petition Dates, Delphi issued and Intermet accepted various purchase orders that form the contractual obligations of the parties (collectively, the "Contract" or the "Contracts"). On April 27, 2007, Intermet and Delphi entered into a letter agreement (the "Letter Agreement") that modified various terms of the Contracts.
- 5. The Cure Notice identified the following four purchase orders proposed to be assumed and assigned as part of the Plan: D0550079917; D0550003562; D0550037397; and D0550037398. The Cure Notice failed to indicate that the Letter Agreement, along with the purchase orders, is part of the Contracts.

ARGUMENT

The Debtors' Proposed Assumption and Assignment and Cure Amount Cannot Be Approved Because the Debtors Fail to Properly Identify the Contracts Between the Parties and Fail to Assume All Terms of the Contracts.

- 6. As set forth above, the Debtors' Cure Notice seeks only to assume certain portions of the Contracts. The Debtors seek to assume certain purchase orders but either intentionally or inadvertently fail to identify the Letter Agreement, which together with the purchase orders, actually forms the Contracts. This request is entirely improper.
- 7. An executory contract may not be assumed in part or rejected in part. See In re

 Teligent, Inc., 268 B.R. 723 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2001); Stewart Title Guaranty Co. v. Old Republic

Nat'l Title Ins. Co., 83 F.3d 735, 741 (5th Cir. 1996); City of Covington v. Covington Landing Ltd. Partnership, 71 F.3d 1221 (6th Cir. 1995); In re Nitec Paper Corp., 43 B.R. 492 (S.D.N.Y. 1984); In re Village Rathskeller, Inc., 147 B.R. 665, 671 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1992). The debtor must either assume the entire contract, *cum onere*, or reject the entire contract, shedding obligations as well as benefits. In re Adelphia Bus. Solutions, Inc., 322 B.R. 51 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2005); United Air Lines, Inc. v. U.S. Bankr. Trust Nat'l Ass'n (In re UAL Corp.), 346 B.R. 456 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2006); In re Storage Technology Corp., 53 B.R. 471 (Bankr. D. Colo. 1985) (Section 365 requires assumption of entire agreement; debtor cannot avoid effect of this rule by construing various parts of a transaction as separate agreements when they are clearly interdependent).

8. In the present case, the Debtors have separated parts of a transaction when the underlying purchase orders and Letter Agreement are clearly part of the overall Contracts between the parties. Under Section 365, the Debtor cannot do so. The Debtor must either assume or reject the entire Contract. For this reason, the Court cannot permit assumption and assignment in the manner proposed in the Cure Notice.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Intermet respectfully requests that the Court enter an order (a) denying assumption in the manner proposed in the Cure Notice, and (b) scheduling a hearing on the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

FOLEY & LARDNER LLP

/s/ David G. Dragich_

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Attorneys for Intermet Corporation

February 6, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the above and foregoing Objection of Intermet Corporation to the Cure Amount With Respect to Executory Contract to be Assumed or Assumed and Assigned Under Plan of Reorganization has been served upon the following parties by Federal Express this 6th day of February, 2008:

Delphi Corporation 5725 Delphi Drive Troy, MI 48098 Attn: Deputy General Counsel, Transactions & Restructuring

White & Case LLP Wachovia Financial Center 200 South Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 4900 Miami, Florida 33131 Attn: Thomas E. Lauria

Latham & Watkins LLP 885 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022 Attn: Robert J. Rosenberg Mark A. Broude

White & Case LLP 1155 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10036 Attn: Glenn M. Kurtz Gregory Pryor Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP 333 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100 Chicago, IL 60606

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/s/ Kathleen Rose_

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